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# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

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## J. C. LYONS AND THE LEDESTON PRESS.

The memory of John Charles Lyons and the Ledeston Press, one of the very few private presses in Ireland has almost died out of existence. Yet he was a man of really unique character and ability, well-deserving of remembrance. The son of Capt. C. J. Lyons, by Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Levinge, he was born on 22nd August, 1792, at Ledeston on the western shore of historic Ennel, near Mullingar, and, as he himself states in his "Grand Juries of Westmeath" descended from an old protestant, or as they were denominated "Huguenot race," he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, 25th May, 1810. Leaving the University after a rather uneventful course, he entered into possession of the family estates which he inherited seven years before, on the death of his grandfather. He always had a passion for collecting records, especially those relating to county families, and John O'Donovan in his Ordnance Survey letters on Westmeath, refers to him as an authority on local topography.

He was a practical working gardener and also a skilled mechanic, self-taught; in fact he might be called a born genius in that respect. The press with which he printed some of his books, and the machine with which he bound them, were his own handiwork. He made several clocks, all of them of excellent workmanship, and good timekeepers. Indeed the only relics of this remarkable man at present in the family mansion at Ledeston are four or five of his clocks, and the remains of his library. A clock presented by him to the Mullingar Board of Guardians, of which body he was chairman for about 25 years, still remains in a prominent position in the board room. It bears the following inscription: "Made and presented by J. C. Lyons, Chairman to the Board of Guardians of the Mullingar Union, 1850." He was the last of the old Seneschals of Mullingar and religiously presided every Saturday at the Manor Court, until its abolition in 1837. Both in the Board Room and in the Manor Court, he was always guided by a fair and honest spirit, but

he had a dreadfully sarcastic tongue with which he lashed friend and foe alike. He also served as High Sheriff of Westmeath during the year 1816. He was twice married and left issue by both wives, and died on the 3rd September, 1874, aged 82, and was buried in Mullingar Churchyard.

In Cotton's "Typographical Gazetteer," second series, page 114, it is stated that Mr. Lyons began printing privately in 1820, that in that year he purchased a small press at Edinburgh and transferred it to his own house, that in 1827 he himself constructed a larger one on a new plan and continued using that press for over thirty years. This press is still in existence and in excellent condition. It is worked with a lever and an eccentric. On the socket is engraved the name "J. C. Lyons."

Of the works printed by him, the editions were limited, and are now difficult to acquire or to trace. However, from personal knowledge and research, and the assistance of Mr. Dix, of Dublin—to whom no bibliographical inquirer appeals in vain, I have succeeded in compiling the following list:—

Cotton states that Lyons wrote some law books, and "A Treatise on Feeding Cattle with Steamed Foods" (with wood cuts), and "On Orchidaceous Plants" (two editions), for the latter of which he obtained the gold medal of the Horticultural Society in Dublin in 1845, "In 1852 he issued his Book of Surveys and Distribution of Estates Forfeited in Co. Westmeath in 1641," with a historical preface. It is demy 8vo. size, printed in clear black type on thick paper. The title-page is in colour and the volume is bound in cloth, nicely gilt. Under the title are the following words:—"No country in Europe has suffered like Ireland, and were not the accounts authentic beyond question, the facts would be incredible." It is said that most of Lyons's fellow-landlords in Westmeath were very sore over the publication of this book (which is mainly a copy of the "Down Survey") they being the descendants of the adventurers and soldiers of Cromwell, whose names were given in the book as having received grants of the confiscated lands: They would have preferred that the information given by him should have remained locked up as a state paper in the Record Office. All Lyons's own estates were purchased for cash by his ancestors. I am told he produced only about 40 copies of this work. It is now very scarce. A Mullingar collector, a few years ago, thought himself lucky in securing a copy at £5.

His "Grand Juries of Westmeath, from 1727-1853, with Historical Appendix," demy 8vo., appeared in 1853, and is turned out in equally good style. "The Historical Appendix" contains a vast amount of quaint and interesting information relating to persons and places in Westmeath. No one writing a history of the county could do without delving into its pages. Both books bear the imprint at foot of title-page "Lediston, printed by J. C. Lyons," and the dates. I cannot find out how many copies were printed, probably not more than 60. A copy was sold about five years ago for £10! and I have seen one advertised by a Dublin firm in their current catalogue for £6 6s. The lowest price I ever saw one sold at by auction was £3 18s.

"Anecdotes, etc., from the Historical Appendix to the 'Grand Juries of Westmeath.'" This is a 12mo., of 126 pp., and appeared in the same year, 1853. Mr. Lyons' full name is given to it. There is a copy in the National Library. (Joly collection.)

"Historical Sketch of the family of Nugent," 8vo., 28 pp., paper cover. This appeared in 1853. The only copy I know of was in the possession of Sir Arthur Vicars, late Ulster King at Arms.

"Historical Notes of the Levinge Family, Baronets of Ireland from the Saxon Chronicles, A.D., 1005 to 1853." It was issued in 1853 and is 8vo., containing pages 18 + 26 + 14. There is a copy in the British Museum.

This year, 1853, seems to have been the busiest as it was, according to present knowledge, the last of the Ledeston Press.

Mullingar.

JAMES TUITE.

## RARE EPHEMERAL MAGAZINES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Besides the regular periodic press, or newspapers, there appears to have been periods in Dublin in which weekly magazines of a very ephemeral character flourished. In an old volume of such literature belonging to the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Record Office, Dublin, there are many such, all Dublin-printed, and through his courtesy I have taken some bibliographical notes of them, and now to put them on record, I give their titles, many of which are curious, and their dates—

The first is called "The Reformer." About a dozen numbers are in his possession, and it apparently lasted from January to April, 1748.

There is an odd number of a Magazine in the same year called "The Inspector." Both these, of course, had some political significance and object. In 1750, we come on "The Mirror," of which two numbers are extant, and appeared in November of that year. It must have lasted some months as it provoked a rival journal called "A Looking-glass for the Mirror," No. 1 of which appeared in July, 1751. There are only two numbers of it in the collection.

The following year and running into 1753, there was a magazine called "The Covent Garden Journal," perhaps a reprint of the London publication of the same name. Then we have "The Dublin Spy," that started in August, 1753, which used to appear on Fridays, and the first number of which (August 13th) was published by Thomas Hutchinson at the Reindeer in Charles Street, opposite Mountrath Street, while the third number was printed by James Byrne, of Thomas Street, for James Eyre Weeks, who was the original author and proprietor. "The Dublin Spy" went on for several months, the last date on the extant numbers being the 27th of May, 1754 and was No. LV.

Next in 1753 we have "The Dublin Joker," which appeared in September of that year. In the following October appeared "The Censor." It had a longer career evidently than some of the others, as the extant issue is No. 95 of Vol. II. In January, 1754, appeared "The Trifler," and in the following June, "The City Watchman." The last in the collection is called "Every Man's Journal," and it appeared in October, 1765, and was printed by James Byrne, of Cook Street. Five numbers are forthcoming. Most of these magazines are large 4to or small folio in size, and consist of 4 pp. only, and generally contain two columns in each page.

There is one other item which is very curious in title and appearance and which I kept for mention till the last. It is entitled: "A Morsel from the Wolf in Bloudy Sheep's Clothing." It appeared on the 6th of September, 1753, and was printed by Thomas Hutchinson. It contains the usual 4 pp. of two columns each, but the entire is printed in red ink, which gives it a strange appearance.

This is but a very bare mention of the existence of these Journals. Still it records them and may awaken interest and lead to other copies being reported, or similar journals. It would require an abler and more learned pen than mine to deal properly with these strange

and rare magazines, to do justice to their contents or to fully set forth their value and importance from a historical point of view. I hope it may be done some time. It is indeed lamentable to think of the number of our magazines of the kind which have been lost.

E. B. Mc. C. DIX.

#### GOSSIP.

There is a capital portrait of Mr. A. P. Graves in the December number of "The Book Monthly," and a spirited poem, which we take to be a translation from the Cymric, by him, entitled "Taliesyn's Song to the Wind," in "The Athenaeum" for 27th November. In "The Academy" for 4th of December, Mr. H. Sirr falls foul of Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., for "what purports to be a statement of fact which concerns the honour of Major Sirr, my grandfather," in his recent historical romance "Robert Emmet," and quotes from Madden's "Life" (1846), that the Major was "civil and coaxing!"

The articles of interest to Irish readers in the December Magazines are Sir Robert Anderson's, continuation in "Blackwood" of his "Lighter Side of Official Life," in which he makes the bold assertions that penal servitude changed Michael Davitt from an "ignorant lout," and "that it was in a convict prison Davitt acquired his fitness for the part he afterwards played as Parnell's ally in the Irish Land War, and he freely acknowledged this upon occasions!" In the same number Col. St. Quintin tells in rattling style the life story of his famous racehorse, Ballyraggett, "Old Bally." Col. Pilkington (Patrick Perterras) discusses "Irish Policy and the Conservatives" in the "Nineteenth Century and After," proving to his own satisfaction, at least, that "Codlin's the friend, not Short." In the "Quarterly Magazine," Dr. Grattan Flood writes on "Dublin City Music," between 1456 and 1786, his material being derived from the Calendar of Ancient Records.

We trust that every reader received the inset issued with our last number containing a catalogue of books mostly relating to Ireland, entrusted to Mr. F. J. Bigger for sale. It was a fine collection, and the prices being extremely moderate, we are not surprised to learn that they were rapidly snapped up by our discerning readers. Mr. Bigger pays us the compliment of saying that, as a book-selling medium, the I.B.L. "is the best he has ever struck."

Captain Linn, of Christchurch, N.Z., writes us that his "History of Banbridge," upon which he has been engaged so long, will shortly be



published by subscription, price 10s. The volume will be demy 8o, about 350 pp., with about 50 illustrations, some of them full page. The specimen illustrations he encloses are very interesting and well produced.

We are delighted to learn that the good folks of Belfast have decided to celebrate the centenary of their fellow-citizen, Sir Samuel Ferguson in March next with becoming éclat. Ferguson, undoubtedly the greatest Irish poet of the latter half of the nineteenth century was born in Belfast, in 1810, a descendant of the "Willy Gilliland," whose prowess he sang in one of his earliest ballads. He lies buried at Donegore in County Antrim—that hillside, the rallying-ground of the remnant of the defeated rebel ranks in '98, which he "held not lightly," and preferred as his burial place, to the storied walls of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Alfred P. Graves is to pronounce the eulogium, and no more fitting selection could be made.

Professor Leeper, of Trinity College, Melbourne, writes in "N. & Q." that he has solved the mystery of the burial-place of Swift's "Vanessa." Last year he saw in the Probate Court in Dublin, "an entry in the register of St. Andrew's Church, showing that Vanessa was buried there," and desires to place the fact on record.

Regarding Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole, whose new novel "Garr-yowen: The Romance of a Racehorse," is promised shortly by Fisher Unwin, a medical correspondent writes: "It may not be generally known, as you remark, that Mr. Stacpoole is a qualified medical man, but any medico reading his fine study, 'The Doctor,' could come to only one conclusion, viz.: that the writer had himself gone through the mill-horse round so faithfully depicted therein. As a matter of fact Mr. Stacpoole was in general practice in the South of England at the same time, and not far from the place where Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, another medical novelist, of Irish extraction, was also engaged in the daily routine of general practice."

#### REVIEWS.

The literary spirit is certainly alive and flourishing in the capital of the premier county. We were well pleased with "My Clonmel Scrap-Book" (1907), edited by Mr. James White, and now comes a capital successor to it, "Tipperary's Annual" (Nationalist Office, Clonmel, Is.). It has been established with the laudable view of providing a healthy substitute for the pernicious garbage, unfortunately



so much read by our people to-day, and well and worthily it fulfils its task. Here is literary pabulum for all classes of readers—every word of it interesting. The biographical sketches are well done, and much of the verse is above the average—tender and touching. We gladly welcome such an effort in a provincial town, and whilst wishing it a long and prosperous career, trust that other centres will follow the excellent example of Clonmel.

Mr. T. B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine, U.S.A., sends us a beautifully got up little volume in a neat case, as charming a booklet as it has been our lot to handle for a long time. It is entitled "A Little Book for John O'Mahoney's Friends" (16mo. 10 pp., + 56, and is a reprint of the "Memory" contributed to the "Cornhill" in January, 1906, by Katherine Tynan, with some elegaic poems from the same sympathetic pen, in recollection of her brother-in-law, the gifted young Cork journalist and barrister, who passed away all too soon. It is certainly a graceful and loving tribute to the departed. The same firm also issue in similar style "A Little Book of XXIV. Carols" (small 4to., viii + 40.) By the same authoress, which will enhance her already high reputation, 950 copies only have been printed, on Van Gelder hand-made paper, and as the type has been distributed, it is bound to become sought after in the future, but meantime will make a most appropriate Christmas present!

Memoir of W. E. H. Lecky, by his Wife.—This is a biography of a serene life and a noble mind. It is never a light task to write a faithful, impartial record of a notable career; but when the task is undertaken, as in this case, by one so intimately associated with the subject, it may seem, well-nigh impossible. It is no exaggeration, however, to say that Mrs. Lecky has achieved a truly-deserved success. No facts of importance in his career are omitted, and nothing which is of interest, is drawn out to abnormal length.

Lecky gave early indications of that sober judgment and critical acumen which so well displayed themselves in his works upon history and morals. "From early days he made it a point, where he possibly could, to take his own independent line, and he showed great persistence in all he did, an invaluable quality which helped him to conquer obstacles." That "independent line" speedily decided that his intention to enter upon a clerical career could not be carried out. All authority, whether lodged in creeds, councils, or in statute books, was

compelled to submit to his examination; and while the Irish Church lost, or rather, was the poorer through his conscientious inability to enter within her pale, it is not too much to say that organised religion has gained by his researches into the bases of morals, and his cold, clear criticism of all forms of authority.

Lecky was educated at Cheltenham and Trinity College, Dublin where he became a member of the Historical Society and a warm admirer of Dr. Ingram. His first work "The Religious Tendencies of the Age," was published at the age of 22, and though somewhat crude and sketchy, yet showed a spirit of lofty detachment which characterised him to the end. He left college without any distinct leaning to a special career; and spent several years as a travelling student. Unlike the majority of the world's great thinkers he was not dependent for his daily bread upon his pen; and was able to wander up and down Europe, delving in libraries, discovering unheard-of tomes of rare and curious learning which he put to such admirable use in his great works on "Rationalism" and "European Morals."

But wanderer as he was, he ever returned to his native isle, for not all the beauty of Italy and Spain touched his nature so deeply as Ireland.

The Memoir enters very fully into Lecky's literary labours—labours astounding in unwearied assiduity in search of truth. And in none of his works is his great industry more manifest than in those volumes of his "History," which deal with Ireland. Facts which had been accepted for years were overthrown, views which had been enunciated by Froude and others were shown to be erroneous and unjust. His impartiality and accuracy were never disputed.

His early works were sufficiently powerful to bring him into the centre of select literary circles. He became the intimate of Herbert Spencer, Tennyson, Carlyle. The letters which contain reminiscences of Carlyle are especially valuable as revealing in that rugged Scot a nature that could be even tender and charming. Lecky's life continued along its even tenour until the year 1881 when the Irish Land Act and the policy of Home Rule aroused his keenest political interests. His letters and speeches did a great deal towards the overthrow of the Home Rule Bill. Late in life, when his powers were flagging and his health declining, he became the Unionist representative for his Alma Mater. His contribution to Parliamentary debate was small, but whenever he spoke he won the respect of all parties. His disappearance

from the stage of life is too recent for us to appraise him truly; but the perusal of this Memoir leads us to join with the words of Lord Dufferin, who said of him: "I never saw so much gentleness combined with so much strength." R. C. R.

## POST BAG.

IRISH BIOGRAPHY.—Your readers may not be aware that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of notices of Irishmen in Mr. Frederic Boase's "Modern English Biography." This great work, however, only deals with those persons who have died since 1850. It is published in 3 vols. (1892-1901), for the author, by Netherton and Worth, Truro, 250 copies only. Clapham. RALPH THOMAS.

PRINTING IN TRIM.—The note which appeared in the last issue of this journal at p. 63, under above heading interested me. Printing was introduced into Trim in the year 1835. The first printer was the Henry Griffith mentioned and the first item from his press was a collection of poems selected by the Revd. Richard Butler. It is entitled: "The Country Churchyard and other Poems." It is a 12 mo. of 64 pp., and the only copy I know of is in the British Museum. The Revd. Richard Butler, Rector of Trim and Dean of Clonmacnoise, was a man of considerable learning and taste. He appears to have been greatly pleased that a press was set up in Trim and employed the printer to print some works there for him, which are well known to antiquarians. I give a few now here—Some Notices of the Castles, Abbeys, etc., of Trim, 12mo., printed in 1835. Some Notices of the Church of St. Patrick, Trim, 8vo., 1837. Second edition of "Some Notices of the Castle of Trim," etc., 8vo., 1840. Second edition of the Notices of St. Patrick's Church, Trim, 1840. Annals of Ireland from the year 793 to the year 940, 12mo., 1843. Another edition of "Some Notices of the Castle," etc., appeared in 1845. A further edition of "Some Notices of the Castle," etc., called "the third edition," in 1854, 8vo. Some of these editions I have taken from catalogues and I am therefore not certain if they are correct, or whether they may not refer to the same edition. Sermons on the Morning Service, 1857; 12mo., 172 pp., but the printer of this was not Griffith.

Griffith, who had the County printing, and printed the County Presentments regularly for several years, was succeeded by Henderson Brothers in the year 1854, and they also got the County printing.

Of other printing in Trim, there is said to have been some poems by

James Martin, a local poet, but I have not so far met with copies of the Trim edition.

In 1839 there was printed there "Controversial Letters in Rhyme between two Country Schoolmasters," 8vo., 30 pp.

In 1840 "Poems on Various Subjects," by James Saunderson, 8vo.

In 1855 Henderson printed "John and Mary," a Modern Irish Tale, by James Martin, 12mo., and also other poems of his.

In 1857, J. K. Henderson, junr., printed poems of his own which he entitled "Fragments" and there was another edition three years later in 1860.

This I think will give some idea of what the printing in Trim was during the first twenty or thirty years of its press.

E. R. Mc. C. DIX.

IRISH BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The suggestion on page 43 of the I.B.L., as to compiling County Bibliographies, has partly been forestalled. Mr. E. R. Mc. C. Dix has contributed an exhaustive list of Cork printed books down to the end of the 18th century, to the Cork Historical and Archæological Journal, in whose earlier vols. appears a list of Topographical works connected with the County Cork. Topographical Bibliographies of Connaught have appeared in the Galway Archæological Journal, compiled chiefly by Mr. James Coleman, Queenstown; of Kerry, in the Kerry Archæological Journal, of Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary, Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford, in the Waterford Archæological Journal; of Limerick and Clare in the Limerick Field Club Journal, and of Louth and Meath in the Louth Archæological Journal, all by the same writer. Messrs. Dix and James Buckley, London, have contributed likewise on the same subjects to the Waterford Archæological Journals, Cork.

SUBSCRIBER.

### QUERY.

BARON McCLELLAND.—Can you or any of your readers give me any information concerning Baron McClelland. He was a Banbridge man, and the County Down folk used to say when he was on circuit:—"Barney McClelland, augh! he's hanging all before him."

Iveagh, Christchurch, N.Z.

RICHARD LINN, Capt.

There is not much to be found concerning James McClelland, as the usual works of reference are silent about him. However, we have pieced together the following items, culled from various sources, and hope some of our readers may supply omissions.

He was educated at Trinity and graduated B.A., 1787. As member for Randalstown (a pocket borough of Lord O'Neil's in the old Irish Parliament, he strenuously supported the Union, and an extract from one of his speeches, with Plunket's castigation thereon is to be found in the "Life and Speeches" (1867), of the latter, by his grandson, the present Lord Rathmore. As a reward for his services, he received assurances of legal promotion, which were quickly carried into effect, as he was appointed solicitor-general in 1801. In this capacity he was concerned in the trials of Robert Emmet and his associates in 1803. His speech for the prosecution in the case of Walter Clare is given in extenso in Ridgway's Report of that trial (1803.) In the changes consequent upon the death of Lord Kilwarden, McClelland was promoted to the Bench as Baron of the Court of Exchequer, being succeeded in his former office by his quondam opponent Plunket. Whilst going the North-East Circuit at the Summer Assizes in 1803, he made full enquiries regarding Russell's abortive rising in Down, and his reports thereon to the Lord Lieutenant (Hardwicke), given in "The Viceroy's Postbag" (1904) are most interesting. Several unpublished letters of McClelland are in the Hardwicke MSS in the British Museum.

#### NOTE.

**THE ULSTER DIALECT.**—Sir John Byers, M.D., has been re-elected President of the Belfast Philosophical Society and in that capacity recently delivered his inaugural address, choosing this subject. He showed that the words in use in Ulster had their origin in Celtic, English, Scotch, French, and even Scandinavian sources, and had been handed down from father to child since the beginning of the 18th century, remaining wonderfully constant. The sayings and proverbs one heard in daily use, brought out bodily the peculiarities of the dialect, and these were fine examples of intensity of thought expressed by an observant though laconic people. We trust the lecture will be published, thus making a welcome addition to the other works on Ulster folk-lore from the same accomplished pen.

#### CURRENT CATALOGUES.

John Grant, 31, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh, has for sale Montalembert's *Monks of the West*, 6 vols., 1896, 42s. *Yellow Book of Lecan*, fac simile of original, 42s. *The Book of Leinster*, containing 412 out of 502 full page fac similes of original, 21s. *Illustrated Dublin Journal*, 1862, 4s. *Hay's Insurrection in Wexford*, original ed. with



author's inscription, 1803, 10s. 6d. Croker's *Fairy Legends*, 1834, 3s. 6d. and the works of four northern poets, which as they are very seldom met with we quote fully. M'Kinley (John, Dunseveric), *Poetic Sketches* descriptive of the Giants' Causeway and Surrounding Scenery, 12mo, original boards, uncut, 4s. 6. Belfast. Joseph Smyth, 1819. M'Kenzie (Andrew). *Poems and Songs*, with portrait (and list of subscribers), 12mo, original boards, uncut, 4s. 6d. Belfast, 1810. A local poet of some note. Born 1780, and for years he worked as a weaver. He died in 1839, and a handsome stone was erected to his memory by Wm. M'Comb, the printer and poet. M'Mullen (Wm. J.). *The Brigand, Death of Gerstein, Songs of the Captives, and other Poems*. 12mo, boards uncut, 3s. 6d. Belfast, 1830. Poems written while an apprentice printer. He was latterly a contributor to the "Ulster Magazine," and became popular as a poet in his native province. Tynan (Hugh, of Donaghadee.) *Poems*, 12mo, original boards, uncut, with list of subscribers, 4s. 6a. Belfast, 1803. Poems written in youth, as the author died at the age of 20.

Messrs. Bailey Bros., Newington Butts, London, in their No. 91, part 4, offer about 250 works relating to Ireland, amongst which are *The Annals of the Four Masters*, 7 vols., 1856, £8 8s. Connellan's edition, 1846, 36s. *Anthologia Hibernica*, 28s. Barrington's *Personal Sketches*, 3 vols., 1827-32, 16s. 6d., and his *Historic Memoirs*, 2 vols., 1835, £3 3s. *Beauties of the Press*, 7s. Lord Belmore's *Two Ulster Manors*, 1881, 8s. 6d. Blake-Forster's *Irish Chieftains*, 6s. Boate and Molineaux's *Natural History*, 1755, 11s. Brash's *Ogham Inscribed Monuments*, 18s. Cornwallis *Correspondence*, 32s. 6d. Crofton Croker's *Researches*, 15s. T. Cromwell's *Excursions*, 3 vols., 22s. Cusack's *History of Cork*, 6s. 6 d. Dalton's *Antiquities of Meath*, 1833, 6s. 6d. *Dublin University Magazine*, 52 vols., £5 5s. Fitzgerald and Macgregor's *Limerick*, 2 vols., 22s. Frost's *Clare*, 12s. 6d. Hill's *Macdonnells of Antrim*, £2 5s. Hogan's *Description*, 18s. Howard and Crisp's *Visitation*, 4 vols., privately printed, £4. Marcus Keane's *Towers and Temples*, 21s. John Lawless' *Belfast Politics*, 8s. 6d. Ledwich's *Antiquities*, 2nd ed., 16s., and many others equally interesting and desirable.

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All communications—articles not accepted will be returned—to be addressed: The Editor, "Irish Book Lover," c/o The Publishers, Messrs. Whyte and Selmond, The Manor House, Kensal Green, London.





